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President KIM IL SUNG Receives New Year Greetings from Foreign Leaders

Ushering in the New Year 1976, the great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received New Year's messages from **Yasser Arafat**, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and General Commander of the Palestine Revolution Forces; **Rodney Arismendi**, First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Uruguay; **Gunnar Gauttsen**, Chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of Norway; and **C.A. Kamara-Taylor**, General Secretary of the People's Congress Party of Sierra Leone.

On the occasion of the New Year 1976, the great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, received congratulatory messages or letters from **Abdel Gadel Moshal**, chief of the "group for the study of Kimilsungism" in the Sudan, on behalf of its members; the members of **the "group for the study of the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung"** of West African students studying in Mali; **the "group for the study of the revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il Sung"** in Southeast Asia; the members of **the "group for the study of the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung"** in Stockholm; **Lase Tapani Keskinen**, chief of the "group for the study of the works of President Kim Il Sung" of the Finland-Korea Association; **Paabo Rantanen**, chief of the "group for the study of the works of President Kim Il Sung" of the Turku Branch of the Finland-Korea Association; the members of **the "group for the study of the revolutionary philosophy of Comrade Kim Il Sung"** of African students studying in Europe; **Gumoan Hipolit**, chief of the "group for the study of the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Europe; the members of **the "group for the study of the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Mauritius** students and the members of **the "group for the study of the great Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung"** of Malagasy students studying in Europe; **the "committee for the study of the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; the Saitama "society for the study of the works of President Kim Il Sung,"** Japan; **the "society for the study of the works of Kim Il Sung" of the Fukushima Prefectural Workers' Mutual Benefit and Life Cooperative**, Japan; **Okada Sadayoshi**, master, on behalf of the members of the "society of readers of the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" and crewmen of the Japanese ship Kofuku-maru; the employees of **the "Publishing and Printing House of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung"** in Southeast Asia; **the Japanese youth "liaison council of the societies for the study of the Juche idea"; the Tokyo youth "society for the study of the Juche idea,"** Japan; **the Aichi prefectural youth "society for the study of the Juche idea,"** Japan; **the Osaka youth "society for the study of the Juche idea,"** Japan; **the "Shizuoka youth society for the study of the Juche idea,"** Japan; **Watanabe Sahei**, Chairman of the Japan-Korea Association; **U Pho Tha Bay**, General Secretary of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association; **the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association; John Pelle Kelstrom**, vice-Chairman of the Norway-Korea Solidarity Committee, on behalf of the Committee; **Mario Augusto Rodriguez**, Executive Secretary of the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture; **Moustapha Hussain**, Chairman of the Rawalpindi Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association; **Kuno Chuji**, Chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; **the Ishikawa prefectural headquarters of the Japan-Korea Association; the Kyoto women's council for promotion of Japan-Korea friendship; Yasui Kaoru** and **Orui Jun** of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists; **the Kanagawa prefectural assemblymen's league for promotion of Japan-Korea friendship; Watabe Shigeo**, chairman of the Niigata City assemblymen's league for promotion of Japan-Korea friendship; the members of **the Yaita City "society for studying Korea"** in Tochigi Prefecture, Japan; **the Gunma "Korean Affairs Institute,"** Japan; **the Chiba "society for studying Korea,"** Japan; **Mariam Traore**, Chairman of the Malian National Women's Union; **Midorikawa Toru** and **Yasue Ryosuke** of the "Iwanami" Publishing House, Japan; **Nishitani Yoshio**, director, and staffers, of the "Miraisha" Publishing House, Japan; **Masif Bazwa**, Acting General Secretary of the "youth committee for solidarity between Pakistan and the third world"; **Antaku Tsunehiko**, Member of the House of Representatives, Japan; **Tamura Hajime**, Member of the House of Representatives, Japan; **Michele Pistilo, Natale Pischio** and **Marilo Artaari**, Members of the Italian Parliament; **Gilberto Zapata Isaza**, Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Colombia and Member of the Broad Movement of Colombia; **Mohamed Aish**, Chairman of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions; **Elle Allenius**, Chairman, and **Almo Hafanen**, General Secretary, of the Finnish People's Democratic Federation; **Eva Falme**, Chairman of the Left Women's Union of Sweden; **Minobe Ryokichi**, Governor of Tokyo, Japan; **Nozawa Shoichi**, chairman of the Niigata City assembly, Japan; **Asukata Ichio**, Mayor of Yokohama, Japan; **Miyazaki Tatsuo**, Mayor of Kobe, Japan; **Sakai Tokitada**, Governor of Hyogo Prefecture, Japan; **Hirano Saburo** Governor of Gifu Prefecture, Japan; **Ozaki Susumu**, Chairman of the Committee for Defence of Human Rights of the All-Japan Lawyers Association and Director of the Japan Liaison Council of International Jurists; **Aikawa Riichiro**, Managing Director, and **Murakami Sadao**, Permanent Director, of the Japan-Korea Trade Association; **Kawakami Kiichiro**, representative director of the "council of Japan sea coastal cities for promotion of Japan-Korea friendship and trade" and Mayor of Niigata; **Shimizu Isamu**, chairman of the Nagano Prefectural Council of Trade Unions, Japan; the Ishikawa Prefectural Council of Trade Unions, Japan; **Mutai Mitsuo**, Representative Managing Director of the Japanese paper "Yomiuri Shimbun"; **Isato Tsuneatsu**, Managing Editor of the Japanese paper "Yomiuri Shimbun"; **Gomi Mitsuo**, Managing Editor, and **Amano Ryoichi**, Foreign News Editor, of the Japanese paper "Mainichi Shimbun"; **Goto Motoo**, director of the Osaka head office of the Japanese paper "Asahi Shimbun"; **Ebata Kiyoshi**, Chief Editorial Writer of the Japanese paper "Asahi Shimbun"; **Hota Ichiro**, Permanent Director, **Yamanaka Fukujiro**, Managing Editor, and **Izuta Yutaka**, Foreign News Editor, of the Tokyo head office of the Japanese paper "Chunichi Shimbun"; **Siedman Jarl Hasan**, chief of the Pakistani paper "The Leader"; **Muhammad Musad Al Saleh**, Editor-in-Chief of the Kuwaiti daily "Al Watan" and weekly "Al Hadaph"; **Jafar Rodi**, Chief Editor of the Pakistani monthly journal "Sang" and its Chief in the papers "Seyasat," "Sangimil" and "Milat"; **Bishwanas**, Chief Editor of the Indian International News and Characteristics; **Sato Tatsuro**, Representative Managing Director of the Jiji News Service, Japan; **Watanabe Takeji**, Magaging Director of the Kyodo News Service, Japan; **Inomata Hisao**, Managing Editor, and **Kazuoka Shimeou**, Foreign News Editor, of the Kyodo News Service, Japan; **Ono Kichiro**, Director of the Japan NHK Broadcasting Corporation; **Miura Kineji**, Managing Director, and Director of the News Department, of the Japan Educational TV Corporation; **D.M. Kafadia**, Manager-Director of the Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi Export and Import Corporation, India; **Yamada Terumi**, Professor of Kansai Gakuin University, Japan; **Mitsui Tametomo**, Honorary Professor of Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan; **Masukawa Haruo**, Director of the Eiwa Steamship Stock Company, Japan; **the Asahi Stock Company Ltd.**, Japan; the employees of **the Seiwa Shipping Stock Company**, Japan, and crewmen of **the Japanese ship "Heiyomaru"**; **Masukata Takeo**, master, on behalf of the crewmen of the "Minetaka-maru," the ship of the Shipping Industrial Stock Company, Japan; **Ito Tetsuo**, master, on behalf of the crewmen of the Japanese ship "Koei-maru No. 3" and **Nagai Nagakiyo**, master, on behalf of the crewmen of the "Bokushi-go," the ship of the Tokyo Shurinpu Stock Company, Japan. (KCNA)

President KIM IL SUNG Sends Message to Panama Gov't Head

PYONGYANG, Jan. 26 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Omar Torrijos Herrera, Head of the Government of the Republic of Panama, in connection with the fact that the reactionaries' anti-government plot hatched during his foreign trip was uncovered and crushed in time. The message reads:

I extend warm congratulations and firm solidarity to you and, through you, to the Panamanian Government and people in connection with the fact that the reactionaries' anti-government plot hatched during your foreign trip was uncovered and crushed in time.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and the Panamanian people greater success in the just struggle against the imperialists' interference and for defending the independence and sovereignty of the country.

TELEGRAMS

* Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of condolence to Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, upon the death of Comrade Emil Bodnaras, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and vice-President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

* Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Souphanouvong**, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the LPF.

* Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed**, President of the Republic of India, on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

* Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Idi Amin Dada**, President of the Republic of Uganda, on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the proclamation of the Second Republic of Uganda.

* Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Ali Soilih** upon the latter's election as Head of State of the State of Comoros.

* Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Felix Malloum Ngakouton Bey-Nah**, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Head of State of the Republic of Chad, on its independence day. (KCNA)

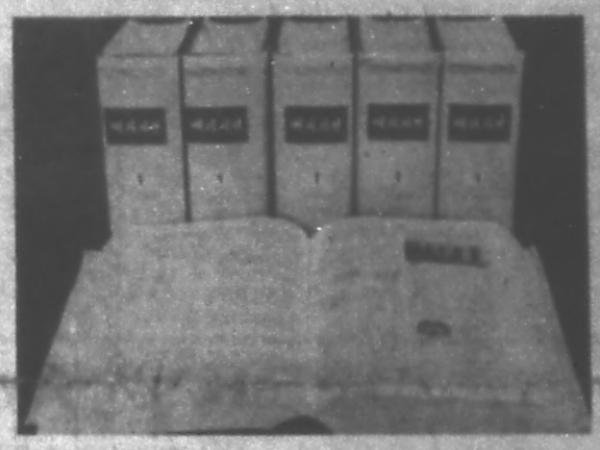
30-Volume "Encyclopedia" Published in DPRK

Recently the Encyclopedia Publishing House in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has compiled and published a 30-volume "Encyclopedia" with more than 100,000 entries.

What motivate "Encyclopedia" are the principle of Juche, the Party spirit and working class qualities. "Encyclopedia" fully meets the real needs of the Korean revolution and the aspiration after socialism and communism.

Comprehensive knowledge is given about Korea and its revolution covering all the fields such as history, geography, economy and culture. The south Korean revolution and the reunification also are extensively dealt with.

In the international affairs, stress is laid on the description of the socialist countries and Asian, African and Latin American countries.



Foreign Public Demands U.S. Get Out of S. Korea

AAPSO

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation said in its statement:

"The U.S. imperialists declared south Korea their 'frontline defence zone' and are openly stepping up war preparations with frenzied efforts, reinforcing the U.S. troops occupying south Korea and shipping there large quantities of various weapons of destruction, including nuclear weapons.

"The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation strongly demands that the United States stop forthwith its interference in Korea's internal affairs and immediately withdraw its aggression troops from south Korea."

WFTU

The World Federation of Trade Unions said in its statement:

"The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets are intensifying provocations against the DPRK and suppression of the south Korean patriotic forces and going off into war hysteria.

"The U.S. imperialists, after their Indochina debacle, are obviously preparing for bloody military adventures in Korea, another part of Asia.

"The WFTU strongly denounces the U.S. imperialists for stockpiling nuclear weapons in south Korea and threatening the Korean people with the use of nuclear weapons."

Norway-Korea Bodies

The Norway-Korea Solidarity Committee and the Norway-Korea Friendship Association adopted a joint resolution, which said:

"We strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are running wild in the new war provocation moves with outcries over fictitious 'threat of southward invasion.'

"The question of Korea's reunification must be solved in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK.

"The U.S. imperialist aggression troops, the very ones standing in the way of Korea's reunification, must get out of south Korea forthwith, taking along their weapons of destruction."

TCPSO

The Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organisation said in its appeal:

"The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, now the lonely puppet of imperialism in Asia, are intensifying their fascist repression of the south Korean people and raising an "anti-communist" row against the DPRK with a hue and cry over the fictitious 'threat of southward invasion' and even resorting to nuclear 'blackmail' in an effort to save their destiny from the serious crisis.

"But this is a futile act and is nothing but the last-ditch effort of the doomed.

"This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are the most shameless aggressors who encroach upon the sovereignty of the Korean people and obstructing the reunification of Korea, the disturbers of peace and the common enemy of the world peace-loving people."

Cuba-Korea Comm.

The Cuban Organising Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People said in a statement:

"The Cuban Organising Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People sternly denounces the criminal acts of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi traitor clique of south Korea and calls upon the world to heighten vigilance against the U.S. imperialists' aggressive moves."

17 Peru Parties

A joint statement of 17 Peruvian political parties and social organisations said:

"We oppose the U.S. imperialists, the enemy of the DPRK and the enemy of our country, the Peruvian revolution and the entire Latin American countries.

"We support the policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea based on the July 4 north-south joint statement.

"We denounce the imperialists' scheme to create 'two Koreas' for the perpetuation of the split of Korea and call for one Korea."

Anti-Fascist Int'l Conf.

The delegates of many countries who attended an international conference against fascism, which was held in India, in their joint statement said that the withdrawal of the U.S imperialist aggression troops from south Korea is the key to the solution of the Korean question.

They stressed:

"The United States has so far claimed that its aggression troops are stationed in south Korea in accordance with a UN 'resolution.' Now that a resolution on withdrawing all the foreign troops occupying south Korea under the UN flag was adopted at the United Nations, it is only under obligation to fulfil it.

"We strongly demand that the United States, in accordance with the UN resolution, disband the 'UNC,' withdraw its aggression troops from south Korea without delay and respond to the proposal of the DPRK for concluding a peace agreement." (KCNA)

Demonstrators marched on Dec. 10 last year outside the puppet Seoul mission in New York, who demanded the release of south Korean political prisoners and an end to all U.S. aid and support to the fascist Pak Jung Hi dictatorship.

DPRK Supports Third World Countries To Protect Their Natural Resources

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The peoples of the third world countries should terminate the imperialists' plunder of their natural resources and widely exploit and utilize them for the building of a new society. This is an important guarantee for consolidating the national independence already won and bringing about the independent development and national prosperity of the country.

So says Minju Choson (organ of the DPRK Government) January 23 in its article headed "It Is a Prerequisite to the Building of Rich and Powerful, Sovereign and Independent States for the Peoples of the Third World Countries to Firmly Protect Their Natural Resources."

The article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"The developing countries of the third world must not only protect their resources from the imperialists' pillage but also actively exploit and effectively utilize their rich resources for national prosperity and progress and for the betterment of the people's lives."

The article continues:

In order to achieve an independent development and prosperity of their countries the third world peoples who have achieved the national independence should not only liquidate the aftermath of the vicious colonial rule and establish a progressive social system, but also determinedly cut off all the unequal relations which the imperialists established arbitrarily.

It is of particular importance to firmly protect the natural resources from the imperialists' pillage and effectively utilize them for the building of a new society.

As is clear to everyone, the question concerning the natural resources is the question related to the country's sovereignty.

Only by firmly defending the resources from the imperialists and actively exploiting and using them for the building of a new society, is it possible to successfully promote the prosperity and development of the country and smash the imperialists' manoeuvres for enslavement and defend independence.

It is also a prerequisite to successfully building an independent national economy and achieving country's prosperity and development and national progress for the peoples of the third world countries to firmly protect their natural resources from the imperialists' pillage and extensively exploit and harness them. This lawful demand for the building of an independent national economy can be successfully met only when the third world peoples put an end to the imperialists' exploitation and pillage of their resources and effectively utilize them for the building of an independent national economy.

The article continues:

Today the U.S. imperialists and other imperialists, casting greedy eyes upon the abundant natural resources of the third world countries, are weaving every conceivable plot to grab them at a low price. Under this condition it poses as a very urgent problem to firmly protect the resources and effectively exploit and utilize them.

The struggle of the peoples of the third world countries for firmly protecting their resources from the imperialists' pillage is a just struggle reflecting the lawful demand of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation revolution at a new stage of development and the demand and trend of the era of independence, our era when all manner of subjugation and inequality are being finally liquidated and the centuries-old desire of the masses of the people for independence is being translated into brilliant reality.

The peoples of the third world countries are strong and capable enough to firmly protect their resources from the imperialists' pillage, the article says, and continues:

Invincible is the might of the third world peoples who make up an overwhelming majority of the world population and territory and have come to a revolutionary awakening and who are filled with the revolutionary determination not to be subject to others again but to become a genuine master of their destiny.

Only when the third world peoples, firmly believing in their own strength and the just cause of their struggle, wage a staunch struggle in firm unity, firmly convinced of the final victory, can they certainly smash the desperate manoeuvres of the imperialists and win the final victory in their struggle.

The article says:

The struggle of the peoples of the third world countries for firmly protecting the resources is further accelerating the decline of imperialism.

Today the imperialists are relying upon the third world countries for the most of raw materials, almost wholly upon them for raw materials of important strategic significance. This tells that today the imperialists cannot subsist without relying upon the natural resources of the third world.

When the third world peoples put an end to the imperialists' arbitrary plunder of their natural resources and exercise their complete sovereignty over them, the imperialists' aggressive policy and predatory manoeuvres will be frustrated and checked and the decline and ruin of the imperialists whose days are numbered be precipitated still further.

The third world peoples must more powerfully wage a common struggle for protecting the natural resources to achieve the independent development of the country and build a new society.

To firmly uphold independence is the basic demand of the struggle of the third world peoples for firmly protecting the natural resources. Only when they maintain and defend independence, can the third world peoples successfully wage the struggle to protect their resources, decisively frustrate all sorts of the deceptive tricks of the imperialists and their policy of blackmail and push their just demand through to the end.

The third world peoples must fight in firm unity. Only by so doing can they smash any aggression and plunder by the imperialists and establish a new international economic order based on equality and independence.

The peoples of the third world countries will finally put a period to the predatory arbitrariness of the imperialists and colonialists and accelerate the building of an independent, prospering and developing new society, a new world, by waging more dynamically the struggle to protect their resources under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

On Panama Situation

PYONGYANG, Jan. 26 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) today carries a commentary headlined "Manifestation of Firm Will to Defend Country's Sovereignty to the End" expressing firm solidarity with the struggle of the Panamanian Government and people who crushed the anti-government plot of the domestic reactionary forces in league with the U.S. imperialists.

The quelling of the reactionaries' anti-government plot in Panama is another great victory won by the Panamanian people in the struggle to defend the country's sovereignty and national dignity under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the commentary says, and stresses:

This is a blow to the U.S. imperialists who are desperately trying to maintain their colonial domination over the Panama Canal and Canal Zone and obstruct the independent development of the country and to the domestic reactionary forces, their stooges.

The Korean people warmly hail the victory of the Panamanian people and express full support to their just struggle.

By decisively smashing the anti-government plot the Panamanian Government and people demonstrated once again the unshakable will to drive out the U.S. imperialists and defend to the last the country's independence and national dignity.

The commentary quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"We actively support all the revolutionary steps taken by the Government of the Republic of Panama and the valorous struggle of the Panamanian people.

We also fully support and highly estimate the independent policies pursued by General Omar Torrijos Herrera."

The commentary goes on:

With no manoeuvres can the U.S. imperialists and the domestic reactionary forces block the road ahead of the Panamanian people.

The just struggle of the Panamanian Government and people enjoys the unanimous support and encouragement of the world progressive people including the Latin American people because the struggle reflects the trend of our time when the people are advancing along the road of independence.

The struggle of the Panamanian people makes a great contribution to the realisation of the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the Latin American people who oppose the U.S. imperialists' domination and subjugation and strive for the country's independent development.

Sure to be crowned with victory is the struggle of the Panamanian people to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination over the Panama Canal and Canal Zone and to their pillage, win the legitimate rights and defend the country's sovereignty and national dignity under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

'Marshal KIM IL SUNG Is Great Leader Produced by Mankind in 20th Century'

The great leader President Kim Il Sung embarked upon the road of revolution in his early years, founded the immortal Juche idea and has brought the Juche idea to shining embodiment, thus performing undying feats in the revolution and construction.

The world revolutionary people boundlessly adore the great leader, holding him in high esteem, highly eulogizing in their hearts the immortal exploits recorded in golden letters in his glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and the great Juche idea.

The Kuwaiti paper "Al Qabas" said: "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is standing imposingly in the East, throwing the radian rays of Juche. The new history of Korea which is proud of five thousand years of long history has been made by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

It is the day of the birth of the great leader that the sun of the nation rose on the horizon of the Korean revolution which was writhing in the darkness of night and it is from the time when he took the road of revolution that the gleam of victory was thrown on the road of the Korean revolution which was groping for a way out.

With the founding of the Juche idea by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the masses of the people who had been oppressed and exploited in the past emerged as the master of the world and a new era of history, the era of Juche, began for them to shape their destinies independently and creatively.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician, genius in military strategy, genius of revolution and construction and the tender-hearted father of the people, has performed immortal exploits for the Korean people and the world people by his ideological and theoretical activities to be remembered through all eternity and indefatigable revolutionary practice.

Truly happy and proud are the Korean people who hold in high esteem President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution produced by mankind, as the sun of the nation."

Humberto Plazas Olarte, Member of the Upper House of the Republic of Colombia and Chief Editor of the Colombian paper "El Sol," had this to say:

"The revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung and the fine examples shown by him are throwing radiant rays, widely known to the peoples of Colombia, Latin America and all the countries of the world beyond the boundary of Korea.

As the Korean people attend the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who founded the immortal Juche idea and wisely leads the people with its bright rays, they could beat back the Japanese imperialists and successfully accomplish the great cause of establishing an advanced socialist system and building a powerful socialist industrial state as we see today.

The Juche idea founded by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung is the bright beacon illumining not only the road ahead of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but also the road ahead of all the countries striving for revolution and construction.

Therefore, all the countries on the globe must carry this great Juche idea to materialization."

A French university professor stressed:

"What a profound, comprehensive and great idea the idea of President Kim Il Sung is, who has lifted the position of man to the highest place in human history and made man the most precious being!

Making the revolution for half a century, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward many ideas and theories, which form an integral system. They are the Juche idea and strategies and tactics of revolution and construction and include many fields such as method of leadership over the masses.

I regard the system of this idea and theories as Kimilsungism.

Kimilsungism is the highest peak of the working-class ideas and is the guiding idea, guiding theory and guiding method of our times and the beacon lighting the road of human history.

This is why I look up to Comrade Kim Il Sung as the greatest thinker and theoretician produced by mankind, the supreme leader of the world people and the only centre of the world revolution."

Shauki Azami, Chairman of the "Committee for the Study of the Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Lebanon, had this to say:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the great leader, founded Kimilsungism which has become the great trend of thought at the present times.

Kimilsungism, the most scientific doctrine, gives perfect answers to all the questions arising in the revolution and construction.

Today Kimilsungism has become an irresistible revolutionary trend of thought, widely spreading all over the world, the third world countries in particular.

Kimilsungism is the most correct revolutionary idea that will realise the hope of the peoples of the third world countries for destroying imperialism and winning a great victory."

Mario Augusto Rodriguez, General Secretary of the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, who had the audience of the great leader during his visit to the DPRK expressed his emotion in the following words:

"I felt my vision cleared when I was hearing the words of the great Marshal. I keenly felt that Marshal Kim Il Sung is the great leader produced by mankind in the 20th century.

Indeed, Marshal Kim Il Sung is the great leader who is possessed of brilliant intelligence, rare penetration and insight, outstanding art of leadership and very kind, tender, simple and modest personality, which cannot be found in any other person.

Such personality of Marshal Kim Il Sung is the inherent character and virtues which can be possessed only by the great Marshal who has been devoting his all to the people all his life.

Marshal Kim Il Sung has become the brilliant leader who enjoys the deepest respect not only of the Korean people but also of the working class and revolutionary people of the whole world, as he founded the immortal Juche idea, opening a new era in the history of human thought, and is leading the Korean people straight along an untrodden path to the highest peak of human ideal and making outstanding contributions to the development of the world revolution.

Mankind of the 20th century holds dear Marshal in high esteem as the great leader for the immortal exploits he has made for it."

A railway worker Teicchino in Bologna, Italy, stressed:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung is not only the great leader of the Korean people but also the outstanding leader of the people of the whole world. He is, indeed, a great man. He is the great sun of the 20th century who brightly lights the road of revolution."

WPK's Publishing House Marks Its 30th Anniv.

A report meeting celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Publishing House of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on January 23 at the February 8 House of Culture.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people.

Present at the report meeting were Comrades Rim Chun Chu and Chong Jun Gi, personages concerned, responsible functionaries of Party and power bodies, economic organs, working people's organizations and the press, science, education and culture and art and men of the Publishing House of the WPK and other press organs and factories, enterprises and cooperative farms in the city.

Comrade Rim Chun Chu conveyed amid stormy applause of the attendants a congratulatory message sent by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the journalists and editors of the Publishing House of the WPK under the solicitude of the great leader.

The congratulatory message highly praised the Publishing House of the WPK for having traversed a glorious road of struggle together with the Party and successfully performed the lofty mission assigned it under the wise leadership and meticulous care of the great leader.

Tong Jae Hyon, Director of the Publishing House of the WPK, said in his report that the Publishing House, a staunch defender and active propagator of the immortal Juche idea, was founded on January 23, 1946, on the initiative of the fatherly leader and under his guidance on the honorable mission of publishing the immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and materials for education in the revolutionary traditions with the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader as the main, materials explaining Party construction and Party's policies, study materials for Party education networks and agitation materials.

The founding of the Publishing House of the WPK put our Party in possession of an important base of ideological work to firmly arm the entire Party members and working people with the Juche idea, the great revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader, revolutionize and working-classize them and dye the whole society with the Juche idea, he noted.

He went on:

Over the past 30 years the Publishing House of the WPK, as a Publishing House of the glorious Party of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Party of Juche type, has traversed a road of struggle full of shining victories and glory together with our Party, the militant general staff of the Korean revolution, under the wise leadership and utmost care of the great leader.

Its 30-year course thoroughly embodies the immortal Juche idea, the guiding idea of revolution and construction in our era; it is a glorious history in which it has compiled and published and widely disseminated at home and abroad the immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung which brightly light the road of struggle and construction to the revolutionary people.

In each period and each stage of revolution and construction, he said, it widely published the immortal classic works in which the undying Juche idea and theories of the great leader and the revolutionary principles of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence of our Party are elucidated and thus made an active contribution to the struggle of our Party for thoroughly establishing Juche in all fields of revolution and construction and to the work of establishing in this land an advanced socialist system under which there are no exploitation and oppression and all the working people enjoy a free and happy life and converting our country once backward into a mighty and dignified socialist independent and sovereign state, he stressed.

The large-scale publication and extensive propaganda of the immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are the greatest success made in the work of publishing Party's publications, he said.

A letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was adopted amid enthusiastic applause of the attendants at the report meeting.

(KCNA)

On 30th Anniv. of LSWYK

Glorious Path Covered by Korean Youth

The Korean youth significantly celebrated on Jan. 17 the 30th anniversary of the founding of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the militant reserves of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"All the shining achievements of our people in the revolutionary struggle and work of construction are associated with the heroic struggle and endeavours of millions of our young men and women; the great creations of socialism made in this land symbolize the immortal deeds performed by Korean youth for our homeland and people."

The youth movement of our country took a road of genuine development according to the principle of independence only after the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung took the road of revolution and raised high the revolutionary banner of Juche.

The great leader, regarding the youth movement as an important part of the revolutionary movement as early as in the very days when he took the road of revolution, formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union, our country's first genuine communist revolutionary organisation, with progressive youth and students in 1926.

The great leader organised the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and the Young Communist League of Korea after the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union and united broader strata of young people around revolutionary organisations to advance the youth movement more energetically.

The glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader developed the Korean youth movement onto a higher stage.

The great leader who defeated Japanese imperialism and triumphantly returned home by leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory founded the Workers' Party of Korea and then announced before the world the founding of the Democratic Youth League of Korea on January 17, 1946, and strengthened and developed it into the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, a communist mass organisation.

Photo shows young city planners and workers in Anju, South Pyongan Prov.

The three-year long great Fatherland Liberation War fought against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges was the severest trial to our youth.

Our young people turned out as one to the sacred war for defending the fatherland holding aloft the militant slogan "Every Effort for Victory in the War!" put forward by the great leader.

Our youths displayed mass heroism and indomitable self-sacrificing spirit in many battles.

After the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War our young people were faced with the difficult yet glorious tasks to rehabilitate and reconstruct the destroyed national economy and accelerate the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the post-war period.

The resourceful and courageous young socialist builders built in one year the furnace No. One of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works into a more giant and modern one shattering the arrogant claim of the U.S. imperialists that it would be impossible to rebuild it.

They also wrought the miracle of winding up in 75 days the project of laying 80 km long broad-gauge railway between Haeju and Hasong, which the Japanese imperialists claimed would take more than 10 years and of building the world's first class vinalon mill in little more than one year.

Thanks to the devoted labour drive of the young people the modern Chollima Street, the Pipa Street and the Rakwon Street sprang up in Pyongyang, the capital, in a short span of time, railways along the 400 km long east coast and the 200 km long west coast were switched over to an electric traction and the Kanggye Youth Power Station, the Songnam Youth Coal Mine, the Hochon Youth Mine and many other youth enterprises were built.

Our young people who have always remained faithful to the great leader and the glorious Party are now glorifying the honour of being a guard detachment and death-defying corps of the great leader by making continued advance and uninterrupted innovation on all fronts of the socialist construction, under the Party's revolutionary motto: "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technique and culture!"

(KCNA)

DPRK's Socialist Schools

—American Weekly "Guardian"—

(Continued from No. 776 issue)

The national emblem of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is the familiar hammer and sickle—but with a pencil added in between.

Of more than decorative importance, DPRK's national symbol indicates the great stress placed on learning by the leadership of North Korea.

President Kim Il Sung recalled that the first decision, almost 30 years ago, of the Provisional People's Committee—the predecessor of today's government—on economic affairs was to manufacture pencils.

In an Oct. 10 report marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea President Kim Il Sung launched an "innovative new proposal on education." Reporting on the decision taken this year (1975) to introduce 11 years of compulsory education, he proposed pushing still further ahead to universal higher education.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"If we are to intellectualize the whole society, we must see to it that all the working people attain the cultural and technical standards of the senior middle school graduate and then study under some kind or other of higher educational systems. When all the people study under the higher educational systems, the general cultural and technical standards of our society will be greatly elevated."

From making pencils to a society in which education was virtually nonexistent and use of the Korean language was banned, to proposing general education up to university standards illustrates an almost startling record of accomplishment.

Begins in Kindergarten

Their systematic education starts in the kindergarten. With the 11-year compulsory education fully in effect this year (1975), 4.7 million others are studying at all levels, from primary schools to universities.

It was interesting to visit the Chongsan-*ri* cooperative farm and listen to its manager, Byun Chang Bok, expound on how the farm planned to bring all cooperative members up to the level of university graduates by the end of 1980. "We started adult education right after Liberation," she said, "and within a few years we had wiped out illiteracy. Now the educational standard of all our farm members is that of high school graduates. Of our total work force of about 1,000, we have 150 engineers, agronomists and veterinarians and 240 who hold degrees in various other specialities. We are going to fulfill the task of bringing all work-team members up to the level of intellectuals—that is, university graduate standard—by 1980."

How?

"We have two senior middle schools and one higher technical college on the farm," Byun said. "Members also take correspondence courses and with increasing mechanization of all production processes, we can release members in rotation to attend university courses...."

Appetite for Learning

The appetite for learning is a recognized phenomenon in the developing countries of Asia. In North Korea, it is clear that the government has done everything possible to foster this yearning for education and to provide the necessary facilities. Two out of three citizens from the age of six onwards are said to be studying one subject or another. Farm manager Byun Chang Bok, at 44 years a brisk, sensitive and obviously efficient woman, was a case in point. Sold to a local landlord to pay family debts, up to the age of 14 she had never set foot in a schoolroom.

Then came Liberation: "What seemed an impossible dream came true—I could go to school. Eventually I was able to do a three-year course at the People's Economic Institute, where I learned how to manage a big cooperative. Now I am about to graduate from the Agricultural University...." From the day the Chongsan-*ri* cooperative was formed in 1957, she has regularly been reelected manager by secret ballot.

A nation of university graduates? The will to learn is there, as is the official encouragement and the facilities. People of all ages can work and study at the same time. At the Pyongyang Textile Combine, for instance, there is a college which graduates textile engineers; a Higher Technical School which graduates assistant engineers; a high school at which apprentices can graduate as specialists and a specialized school where work-team leaders are trained for higher managerial jobs. "In this way," said manager Kim Il Hong, "we can educate engineers, assistant engineers, specialists and managers from our workers. These are mainly for our own plant, but a surplus is available for smaller textile plants. Our task is not only to produce as many textiles as possible, but also as many engineers and specialists as possible. If there are too many for us today, they will be available for the south tomorrow."

This same system of on-the-spot study facilities is available in every major factory throughout the country.

In a 1958 report marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, President Kim Il Sung noted that during the previous 10 years, 63,000 specialists and technicians had been graduated from the country's 22 universities and higher educational institutions. Twelve years later, reporting to the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, President Kim Il Sung set the task of raising the number of technicians and specialists to 1 million.

In the preceding 12 years, the number of universities and higher educational institutions had risen to 129 and the number of engineers, assistant engineers and specialists to 497,000. Today the figure of 1 million has been reached—out of a total population of 17 million, 8.2 million of whom are in creches, kindergartens and schools up to university level. In the factories and farms I visited, the figure of 10% of the work force with specialist qualifications had been easily surpassed.

What does one do with a million university graduates among an adult population of 9 million? Their energies and talents cannot all be absorbed in their day-to-day jobs.

The pencil between the crossed hammer and sickle, far from being an empty symbol, represents a dominant factor in North Korean society. Emphasis on the importance of the "pencil" is the secret of the country's astonishing progress in all fields.

DPRK's superior educational system: With the 11-year universal compulsory education fully in effect last year, 4.7 million people are enrolled at schools from primary school to university.

Schools in South Korea: Means of Profiteering

Shoe-Shine Boy After School

More than 3 million school-agers in south Korea are denied access to school because they cannot pay the heavy expenses. Every year over 250,000 students are expelled from schools as they fail to bear the heavy burden of school expenses due to the increasing difficulty of livelihood. Many students turn out to the street after school to shine shoes of passers-by, sell newspapers or carry briquet to earn a little money.

Li Song Hi, a student in Hongik-dong, Songdong district, Seoul, poisoned himself out of pathetic lament over his failure to continue study in college.

Cho In Gu, a resident in Taga-dong, Chonju, tried tooth and nail to get money to pay his son's entrance fees at Seoul University, but in vain. Driven to despair by this, he hanged himself.

These are some of heart-breaking incidents which happen in south Korea almost every day.

In south Korea huge money is needed for school education. Hardly a new school term or year begins without the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique raising school impositions.

Tuition fees at middle and high schools, for instance, increased year by year: 25% in 1969, 25% in 1970, 15% in 1971, 25% in 1972, 15% in 1973 and 70% in 1974 on an average, respectively, compared with the previous year.

The registration fees at colleges and universities showed an increase of 20% on a yearly average from 1966. Last year the figure showed an average increase of 35%.

This year, according to the Korea Times (Jan. 23), four major private universities in Seoul decided to increase their student fees by between 35% and 40%. "With the increase, students entering Korea, Yonsei, Riwha and Sukmyung Universities will have to pay between 240,000 *won* and 260,000 *won*," it reported.

Like Department Store

Meanwhile, school impositions at schools of various levels rose by 30%. Therefore, saying that "private schools are faced with a serious financial crisis and without proper "government" support the schools will have to close down," the Association of South Korean Private School Foundations urged last month the "government" to exclude school foundations from taxation.

Besides, the recent years saw the increase in the prices of textbooks by 27% and school things by 25-100%.

Six-year course primary school costs a student 732,000 *won*, three-year course middle school 636,000 *won*, three-year course high school 1,098,000 *won* and four-year course college 2.76 million *won*.

This means that if a skilled worker, who is paid 30,000 *won* a month as alleged by the south Korean puppet authorities, wants to give his children university education, he has to save up his wages for 14 years and more.

All this bespeaks that schools in south Korea are commercialized. It is not without reason that a south Korean radio lamented: "Nowadays school does not serve for educational purpose but has been reduced to something like a department store where one has to buy knowledge through bargaining."

A south Korean publication said: "One can hardly tell whether education is for students or for schools."

Product of Pak Jung Hi's anti-national policy: 3 million school-agers are denied access to school.

Establishing Sovereignty throughout Country

President Kim Il Sung taught:

"The question of our country's reunification is essentially a question of taking back the territory and population robbed by the foreign imperialists and ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale."

The question of the country's reunification is essentially a question of establishing the national sovereignty throughout the country because the U.S. imperialists are occupying south Korea and enforcing a colonial enslavement policy there.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and thus defeated the brigandish Japanese imperialists and restored the fatherland. As a result, Korean people were freed from the yoke of the nearly half century long colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

After liberation the Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader built a rich and powerful, sovereign and independent state which fully exercises its sovereignty in all spheres, political, economic and military, in the northern half of the Republic and are leading a fully independent and creative life under the ever-thriving socialist system.

But in south Korea the national sovereignty of the people was wantonly trampled down due to the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of south Korea after August 15 liberation.

Having landed in south Korea with a wild aggressive design on Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces enforced a harsh military policy and brutally suppressed and dissolved all the people's power organs set up by the south Korean people themselves. They, declaring the 38th parallel a borderline, stopped free transport and communication and personal travel that had been under way between the north and the south by that time.

Korea was thus bisected into the north and the south and there arose a new question of national reunification.

Truman, the then warlike boss of U.S. imperialism, blared that "south Korea might be an ideal battlefield on which might hinge all U.S. successes in Asia."

The U.S. imperialists have desperately pursued their colonial enslavement policy and policy of aggression with an eye to retaining their grip on south Korea as a stronghold of strategic importance for invading the northern half and the Asian Continent.

The U.S. imperialists installed a puppet regime in south Korea and described it as an "independent regime." But this is a marionette "regime" made up of wicked traitors to the nation; it is nothing but a camouflage for whitewashing the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

The actual ruler in south Korea is the U.S. imperialists.

Today south Korea has turned into a complete colony of U.S. imperialism where the people's independence and national sovereignty are ruthlessly trampled down.

Pursuing their wild aggressive design to retain their grip on south Korea as a permanent colony and military base, the U.S. imperialists are desperately working to manufacture "two Koreas" and perpetuate the U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea.

Even after the resolution of the DPRK side calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea was adopted at the 30th United Nations General Assembly last year by an overwhelming majority vote, they are foolishly trying to keep their aggression forces in south Korea as ever.

The U.S. imperialists are bringing their aggression armed forces into south Korea and deploying them in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line on the pretext of "protecting" south Korea from the fictitious "threat of southward aggression." They have gone the length of blustering that "they would not rule out the use of nuclear weapons" and would "undertake allout military involvement" in the event of a war breaking out in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are abetting the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to actively execute their "two Koreas" policy and policy of aggression. Instigated by the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique came out with the motions of "simultaneous entry of the north and south into the United Nations" and "seperate U.N. membership" intended to manufacture "two Koreas" and have worked hard to carry them into effect. They are resorting to the fascist crackdown upon the just patriotic struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of society and national reunification. This traitor is vociferously crying for "prevailing over communism" and "destruction of communism."

This is intended to perpetuate the national split and, furthermore, reduce the northern half of the Republic into a colony of U.S. imperialism like south Korea and leave the national sovereignty of the Korean people to the tender mercies of foreign aggressors.

Any nation with its independence deprived of by others is no less than a ruined nation and cannot escape slavery.

Only when the Korean people drive the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea and achieve national reunification, can they establish the national sovereignty throughout the country and build a rich and powerful independent and sovereign state and live a happy life in the three thousand-ri land.

This testifies to the fact that the question of reunification of Korea is that of taking back the territory and population robbed by the foreign imperialists and establishing the national sovereignty throughout the country.

This is why the Korean people, regarding the country's reunification as the supreme national task, have waged an incessant struggle for carrying it out since the very day of the country's division and the south Korean people are now waging a courageous struggle for the democratization of society and national reunification braving the fascist repression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Ours is the era of independence. It is an irresistible trend of history that the world people advocate independence and an increasing number of countries are going in for independence.

As they cannot turn back the wheel of history, so the aggressors and traitors cannot bar the powerful onward movement of the Korean people determined to win back the lost national sovereignty and live in freedom as an independent nation.

When all the people who love the country and the nation turn out more energetically to the struggle for carrying into practice the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, upholding it, the historic cause of the country's reunification will certainly be accomplished.

Japan Supreme Court Ruling against Yun Su Gil Entirely Unwarranted

The Japanese Supreme Court on Jan. 26 rejected the appeal of a south Korean resident Yun Su Gil, 45, for political asylum in Japan. This ruling is a totally unwarranted, politically-motivated one helping the Japanese authorities to create "two Koreas" and activate reinroads into south Korea.

He was active in the Korean reunification movement here and editor of a paper calling for reunification of the country.

In June 1962, he was ordered to leave Japan after having been found to be illegally residing here.

He had been court battles since then on grounds that if deported, he would be harshly punished by the Pak Jung Hi gangsters since he was active in the movement for the reunification of the country and anti-Pak Jung Hi movements in Japan.

He came over to Japan in April 1951 because he couldn't study in south Korea which had been converted into a terror-ridden dark land. He studied as a postgraduate student at the Faculty of Science of the University of Tokyo for two years, while participating in the movement to achieve national reunification.

After leaving the university, he became acquainted with an activist in the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan (Mindan).

When the patriotic students, youths and other people were sentenced to death in south Korea for their struggle to democratize the south Korean society and national reunification, he launched a movement in Japan to save their lives.

He also sent a protest note to the Pak Jung Hi rascals, demanding immediate release of the patriotic people as well as an end to the fascist military regime. He did everything in his power to give help to anti-Pak and democratic struggles of the south Korean people.

He told the court that as a result, he would certainly be harshly punished if deported to south Korea.

He demanded that the deportation order against him be revoked because international law rules against the extradition of a political criminal.

The Tokyo District Court ruled in his favor in 1969, saying that it was objectively certain that he would be convicted of political offender if deported. The court upheld the argument that his deportation was against the principle of non-extradition of political offenders established in international law.

However, the Tokyo High Court ruled against him four years later, deciding that he was not a political criminal and should not be protected under international law.

The Supreme Court decision upheld the earlier Tokyo High Court ruling that the principle of non-extradition of political offenders has not yet been generally established as an international practice and it was not objectively certain that the complainant would be punished for his political activities if he were sent back to south Korea.

It is true that Yun's case differs from ordinary cases of political asylum. It is not a case where the complainant had fled his fatherland out of fear of persecution. The complainant, due to his political activities following his entry into Japan, will be surely punished if he is sent back to south Korea.

In the first place, the Supreme Court asserted that it was not objectively certain that the complainant would be punished as a political criminal if deported. The court's ruling does not take into consideration the south Korean society which is put under the system of "emergency measure No. 9," in which people are denied freedom, democracy and humanity.

Since he seized power through a military coup on May 16, 1961, the traitor, Pak Jung Hi, arrested, imprisoned and killed a large number of patriotic people and dissidents. He went the length of suppressing guiltless Koreans here, including the So brothers, Chae Chol Gyo and Kwon Mal Ja.

Secondly, the principle that "the huntsman refrains from killing a wretched bird which has flown into his bosom for refuge" has been widely recognized as a basic rule in all ages and places.

For example, it is a fact that there has been, since the end of World War I, a sudden increase in the number of countries that have stipulated, either in the constitutions or other domestic laws, regulations concerning the protection of persons seeking political refuge.

However, the Supreme Court decided that the non-extradition of political offenders has not as yet been generally established as an international practice. The decision does not take this fact into consideration.

Vice-Chairman Li Gye Bak of the CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) issued a statement on Jan. 27, denouncing the inhumane step of the Japanese court authorities which denied Yun Su Gil his appeal for political asylum in Japan. The ruling goes against international law and humanitarianism, he said.

In the statement, he exposed the vicious nature of the Japanese authorities who are trying to put down social activities of Koreans here for the reunification of the home country and to deport patriotic compatriots to south Korea.

This bespeaks that the Japanese Government leaves no stone unturned to shore up the crumbling Pak Jung Hi fascist regime in order to facilitate Japanese economic inroads into south Korea, the statement said.

The statement strongly demanded that the Japanese authorities respect international law and withdraw the illegal ruling for the deportation of Yun Su Gil.

The Japanese authorities are required to protect Koreans here under Japanese law, in the light of international law, and in compensation for the crimes the Japanese militarists committed against the Korean people in the period of their rule over Korea.

S. Korean Economy Branch of Japan Monopoly

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Today the south Korean economy is sinking ever deeper into the quagmire of bankruptcy."

The crisis of the south Korean economy finds expression, above all, in the utter confusion of the circulation system resulting from the "unprecedented inflation."

The impact of the resources crisis and the economic fluctuation sweeping the capitalist world and the "actual price policy" enforced by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under this pretext added wings to the inflation and price jump in south Korea.

The traitors sharply lifted various prices and fees under the "control" of the puppet government on nearly 50 occasions in the past one year.

The puppet clique raised the petroleum price, electricity fee and fertiliser price by a wide margin in November and December last year, urged by the U.S. imperialist monopoly capital. Stimulated by this, "the prices showed an upward trend from the beginning of the year" to "affect all the economic fields" of south Korea.

The serious crisis of the south Korean economy finds expression also in the foreign currency crisis.

The foreign capital which had been induced into south Korea by the end of last year or is expected to be induced comes somewhere around 9,300 million dollars (definite amount) and the Pak Jung Hi clique's foreign debts run into nearly 6 billion dollars, or twice the 1972 figure, even according to their announcement.

To cap it all, 3,000 million dollars of trade deficit is foreseen in south Korea this year and the principal and interests of the loans to be paid this year will swell to 1,075 million dollars as against 780 million dollars last year.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique set the scale of the inducement of the foreign capital for this year at 1,800 million dollars, which fall far short of the amount needed for paying off the loans and filling the trade gap.

To make the matter worse, the foreign monopolies operating in south Korea remit hundreds of millions of dollars of profits to their home countries every year, leaving the puppets in a more acute foreign currency crisis.

The gloomy prospect of the south Korean economy in its hopeless crisis is seen also in the production slump and insolvency of the "government-run" and comprador enterprises, to say nothing of the wholesale bankruptcy of the minor enterprises representing the national industry. This is borne out by the successive closure or curtailed production of the so-called "export enterprises" into which the puppet clique threw hundreds of thousands of millions of won squeezed from the south Korean people and the minor traders and manufacturers and hundreds of millions of dollars of loans, while enforcing a murderous "tight money policy" previously unknown last year.

According to a survey of major comprador enterprises by an economic institution of south Korea, 83.6 per cent of them are suffering from financial shortage.

As the enterprises built with foreign capital face greater difficulties in their management and prove insolvent in groups, the puppet government has to increase the outlay of foreign currency for paying off the loans for the comprador enterprises and, on top of this, the collection of funds has become more impossible. This has caused a big confusion and paralysis in the credit and circulation field.

To cite an example: The fund the south Korean banking facilities could not collect out of the loans they had issued amounted to 108,100 million won at the end of October last year and their debts in foreign currency added up to 2,085 million dollars as of the end of November, or 40.1 per cent more than that at the end of 1974. This forced them to "suspend altogether" the ordinary loaning business.

The south Korean economy lacks capital necessary to sustain rapid industrialization. Capital there is regarded primarily as means to make quick profits; it has no long-term nature as built in part of modern industry. Its familiar form is in private loans on a monthly basis.

As such it can not afford to become a driving force behind industrialization. South Korean industrialization needs a massive dose of foreign capital. From a viewpoint of her independence, the loans are rather preferable than direct investment of foreign capital. Yet, the loans, which must be returned, may prove a heavy burden for a developing country like south Korea.

Direct investment has an advantage. Its demerit however, is increased control by foreign capital of the national economy, a distinct aspect of neocolonialism.

South Korea has put undue emphasis on the export-oriented industry without building a proper infrastructure—almost all the raw materials are imported. Examples are: synthetic fabrics, wig-making, engineering and electrical appliances. Those parts which require high technical knowhow are procuded first in Japan and then brought into south Korea where they are assembled.

From 1972 Japanese capital made a major advance into south Korea in a bid to seek cheap labour. Japanese concerns use mostly raw materials imported from south Korea. Japanese exports to south Korea increased according to a sharp expansion in south Korean exports. South Korea's booming export of electrical appliances is nothing but part and parcel of the Japanese export efforts with the south Korean industry being a mere foreign branch of Japanese capital.

In case of south Korea, an increase of exports means an increase of imports of materials and parts from Japan, resulting in an ever-widening a gap between export and import more than $ 1 billion trade deficits are recorded.

South Korea trades in radioes, black and white television sets, the sales of which are not profitable in Japan and West European countries. Consequently, the shrinkage of the world economy after the "oil-shock" threw the south Korean economy into a chaos by reducing export volumes by a large margin.

The deficits in foreign trade grew into an alarming amount owing to the increased imports. The situation was further compounded by the snowballing principle and interest of loans, with foreign companies remitting all profits.

Under these circumstances, a rumour was in circulation within the "government" quarters that the south Korean economy was headed for bankruptcy.

The unequal won-dollar exchange rate has been an obstacle to export expansion. Yet, a won devaluation might be to impose a heavy burden on the economy of south Korea which had nearly $6 billion of foreign debts. After all, in Dec. 1974, the won was devaluated by 20% to the conversion rate of 484 won to one dollar. The things, however, did not improve.

Its immediate effect was steep rises in the prices of the petro-chemical products, electricity rates and railroad fares, which in turn increased the cost of production; it fanned inflation instead of activating the exports. The prices of the imported raw materials showed a 20% increase too.

The import of petroleum, which represented over $1 billion in 1974, swelled over $1.2 billion in 1975. The devaluation was carried out at the expense of the millions.

Agriculture, too, has many problems and food import is on the increase. Food imports likely reached an estimated $800 million in 1975, adding to the worsening trade deficits. A particular mention must be made of the fact that the agriculture stagnation is in chronic state without any drastic remedy adopted so far. The countryside remains feudalistic and no effective reforms implemented after the liberation.

The American grains were dumped into south Korea, impoverishing the peasants.

Haphazard application of chemical fertilizers spoiled the once fertile farm land and made farming unprofitable. Agricultural produce was kept at the possible lowest prices and irrigation projects left unaccomplished. The youth in agricultural districts flocked to Seoul and other cities. Seoul was once a city of a population of 700,000, but as of 1970 its population was 6 millions. It comprised 190,000 slum-dwelling households. According to an official "government" report, 17% of urban youth are unemployed, becoming vagabonds.

A remarkable change has taken place in the farming population. An agricultural census in 1970 revealed by the puppet ministry of agriculture and fisheries showed a drastic increase of the tenants. Over one-third of all the peasants are tenants; tenant farms represented 17.5% of all the farm lands.

The U.S.-organized agrarian reform enabled urban merchants and the propertied classes to become new landowners, taking the place of the old landlords, their farm rents accounting for 30-50% of the harvests, which almost devastated the living of the peasantry. The so-called "new village movement" failed to boost agricultural production.

The economic bankruptcy caused by the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique tells heavily on the life of the south Korean people.

Entering spring last year, the comprador capitalists discharged over 250,000 working people and this figure was predicted to reach one million by the end of the year and more than 40 comprador enterprises did not pay the wages to the workers till the end of the year, leaving the latter in greater distress. But these are only a few instances.

Turning a blind eye to all these facts, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique tell lies to camouflage them and demand the south Korean people seek "labour-capital cooperation" for the "growth" of the economy.

As long as the south Korean economy remains a colonial dependent economy and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique persist in the militarization of the economy and the policy of relying on foreign forces, the ruinous crisis of the south Korean economy can never be eliminated and the south Korean people cannot get rid of today's deplorable situation.

The unheard-of inflation is hitting south Korea owing to the world economic crisis and the "actual price policy" by the Pak Jung Hi rascals. Jobless people are fast increasing in number.

Pak Jung Hi's Treachery

Following are excerpts from an article carried in the Dec. 1975 issue of the Japanese monthly magazine "Sekai" which was written by Chong Gyong Mo, editor-in-chief of "Minjok Sibo", paper of anti-Pak south Koreans here....Ed.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi

The heretofore career of Pak Jung Hi is indeed characterized by an ignominious life—treachery to the nation and outrages against the fellow countrymen.

In 1940 when he was 24 years old, he cut his finger and wrote petitions in blood and then entered the "Military Academy of Manchukuo."

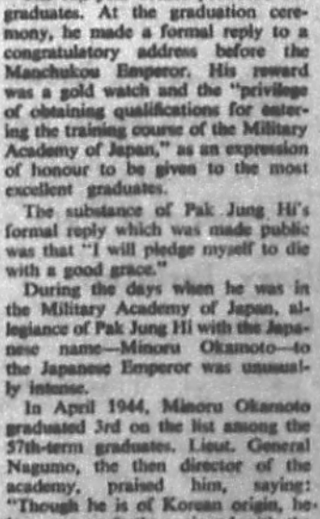
The two-year course produced 260 graduates. At the graduation ceremony, he made a formal reply to a congratulatory address before the Manchukou Emperor. His reward was a gold watch and the "privilege of obtaining qualifications for entering the training course of the Military Academy of Japan," as an expression of honour to be given to the most excellent graduates.

The substance of Pak Jung Hi's formal reply which was made public was that "I will pledge myself to die with a good grace."

During the days when he was in the Military Academy of Japan, allegiance of Pak Jung Hi with the Japanese name—Minoru Okamoto—to the Japanese Emperor was unusually intense.

In April 1944, Minoru Okamoto graduated 3rd on the list among the 57th-term graduates. Lieut. General Nagumo, the then director of the academy, praised him, saying: "Though he is of Korean origin, he is a man perfectly equipped with the Japanese spirit. Such man like Okamoto whose heart burns with loyalty to the Emperor is a reality even among the Japanese."

After graduation from the Military Academy of Japan, Pak Jung Hi was enrolled in the three-month instructors training course attached to the 22nd Regiment in Matsuyama, Shikoku, Japan. Now he went to Manchuria, won the rank of second lieutenant in the Manchukou army and took part in the "punitive operation" against Korean guerrillas active in the area of Jehol Province. "Let me undertake mopping operations against Koreans" —these were Pak Jung Hi's words expressed in those days. In recognition of such allegiance, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in July 1945 and became the arrant deputy company commander known as shock troop commander, Lieut. Okamoto.



Traitor Pak Jung Hi

Two Opposing Logics

In south Korea today, there are two sharply opposing opinions as to the future of the south Korean people.

One is to fix the partition in accordance with an as-is theory established by Japan and the United States. The other is to achieve reunification, the greatest aspiration of the nation, and this advocacy is based on the view that the very root cause of all sufferings imposed upon the south Korean people is national division.

The former theory is represented by Pak Jung Hi and the latter's theory by Chang Jun Ha (he was killed by the Pak Jung Hi clique while mountaineering in last August—Ed).

It will be interesting to analyze the two opposing theories. Let me quote their views from the official speeches made by Pak Jung Hi and the articles written by Chang Jun Ha.

Pak: "Open agitation for reunification driven by a passing sentiment threatens the security of the state. As the tragedy caused by reunification is greater than the tragedy caused by split, rash lipservice to reunification is impermissible."

Chang: "No matter what form it may be, reunification is good. No task is more important for our nation. We have so far fought for the achievement of the political liberty. This is important. But it is nothing but a leverage with which to attain a higher aim to secure the national liberty."

Pak: "I am not inclined to speak about reunification until national strength is accumulated and economic prosperity achieved."

Chang: "If we admit that uniting the divided nation through reunification means advancing the nation's history, we must realize that everything valuable will show its true worth through it.

"If democracy, peace, liberty, prosperity, and affluence are antagonistic to reunification, they are false and hypocritical."

Pak: "Reunification is premature. In the present circumstances we must advocate peaceful co-existence."

Chang: "The neighbouring big powers will call for the peaceful co-existence between the north and the south. Some people may think peaceful co-existence is better than the arms confrontation. But this is not the way to reunification we wish. If the theory of peaceful co-existence is applied to both sides of Korea as wanted by the neighbouring big powers and if we renounce our efforts to realise reunification, this means our recognition of the perpetuation of division."

Pak: "The July 4 Joint Statement calls for peace."

Chang: "The July 4 Joint Statement...rejects antagonism between the north and the south from the viewpoint of national interests. From this some people are likely to be captivated by the atmosphere of detente and there will be a growing tendency toward peaceful co-existence. In other words, there is every prospect of the perpetuation of division masquerading under the name of peace. This we should be watchful against."

South Korean patriot Chang Jun Ha

Pak: "The United Nations is not an outside force for south Korea."

Chang: "What did the July 4 Joint Statement say? It said the divided fatherland should be reunified independently without depending on outside forces.... In view of this principle, all the foreign forces still remaining in the Korean Peninsula and the forces that have a grip on the economy of south Korea are an obstacle to the independent reunification of the country. I believe that an important point stipulated in the July 4 Joint Statement is the withdrawal of all outside forces. The UN is no exception."

Pak: "For peace in the Korean peninsula the pledge of the quadruple powers is necessary."

Chang: "Why do they attempt to solve the reunification question of greatest importance by relying on foreign forces that impose division on us, instead of rejecting split as dictated by the nation's history?"

Pak: "Following the example of Germany, we should adopt the structure: two states in one nation. We cannot accept the proposal for confederation."

Chang: "Germany is the state, guilty of ferocious crimes and responsible for the Second World War. Thus came her division as a measure of retaliation. Our division came as a result of international intrigue. There is no reason for us to legalize our national division in the international arena and obtain an international promise of its guarantee. The theory of a union of states (a Confederal Republic) should be subjected to the careful examination."

Pak: "The north and the south should enter the UN simultaneously."

Chang: "This view means leaving again our divided country at the hands of cruel policy-makers of international powers. In my opinion, the theory of letting the north and the south take seats separately in the United Nations is a dangerous theory designed to legalize the division of our nation at the UN. Obviously this theory is aimed to oppose reunification."

There is no need of explaining which is the patriotism-inspired theory based on the independent stand and which is the treachery-imbued theory representing the interests of outside forces.

Korean People Will Never Tolerate Any Aggressive Acts of Enemy

370th MAC Meet Held:

N-Armament Attempt Condemned

The 370th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on January 22 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting Major General Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side, lodged a stern protest with the enemy side against the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique at the former's instigation are further coiling up tension, stepping up preparations for the provocation of a new war of aggression in Korea and committing all manner of grave criminal acts against our side on the ground and the sea and in the sky, and called the enemy side to account for it.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, with a view to introducing more nuclear weapons to be stored up in south Korea this year, are these days planning to use a huge amount of funds in improving the facilities for the storage of nuclear weapons and reinforcing the missile positions.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors also committed the criminal act of secretly shipping into south Korea from the United States "the facilities for manufacturing solid fuel rocket motors" for such strategic weapons as Minuteman inter-continental ballistic missiles and Polaris missiles to use various mass destruction weapons deployed in south Korea.

Of late the U.S. imperialist aggressors blurted out that "military support" and "political support" to the south Korean puppet clique should be further strengthened and the south Korean puppet clique at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists are scheming to secure "M-60 heavy tanks," "high efficient fighter-bombers" and other weapons, clamouring that the "five-year programme for increasing the combat capacity" of the south Korean puppet army should be carried out ahead of schedule, and went so far as to conduct the exhibition flight of illegally-introduced several "F-4-D Phantoms" over major cities of south Korea in December last.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors recently staged the "terrain familiarization training" of pilots of the air force of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in Okinawa over the Korean Peninsula through reconnaissance planes.

On the other hand, the scoundrels are staging a large-scale naval bombardment exercise southeast of Koje-do Island on the South Sea from January 6 to 31 with the mobilization of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in south Korea and the south Korean puppet navy and conducted various powder-smelling war games including a so-called "coast guard model exercise" and "civil defense exercise" almost every day.

The U.S. Secretary of Army recently flew into south Korea, held a war confab with the south Korean puppet clique and inspected the frontline and the rear to whip up a war atmosphere.

During the period from December 8 last year to January 18 this year the south Korean puppet clique at the instigation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed provocative firings in the Demilitarized Zone on 42 occasions and perpetrated the criminal act of illegally introducing 57 mm recoilless guns and other heavy weapons into the Demilitarized Zone on 35 occasions.

The enemy is continuing military provocations and espionage acts against our side in the sky and the sea, too.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated reconnaissance and espionage acts by dispatching into the sky above the area of our side high-speed high-altitude reconnaissance planes on 12 occasions during the period from December 9 last year to January 18 this year and military aircraft on 12 occasions during the period from December 8 last year to January 18 this year.

Furthermore, the enemy committed the criminal act of infiltrating naval vessels into the coastal waters of our side in the West Sea on 46 occasions during the period from December 8 last year to January 18 this year.

The senior member of our side resolutely denounced such criminal acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, branding them as deliberate and planned ones designed to incite north-south confrontation and lead the situation to a war and as a wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and a vicious challenge to the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over who unanimously demand the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and the conversion of the armistice into a durable peace and desire the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Our side cannot but direct serious attention to the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are persisting in the criminal acts to turn south Korea into a nuclear base and in the schemes to provoke a war, the senior member of our side noted. He strongly demanded the enemy side discontinue at once the heinous criminal act of turning south Korea into a nuclear base, new war provocation machinations and military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. (KCNA)

Washington's Aggressive Design on Korea

Defense Report

The U.S. imperialists are becoming more feverish in their move to realize their wild aggressive design on Korea.

This criminal move was fully revealed in the "defense report" for fiscal 1977, which was presented by U.S. Defense Secretary Rumsfeld on Jan. 28 to the U.S. House which met to examine the budget for the new fiscal year calling for a 101,100 million dollar defense spending, a record in U.S. history. In the "defense report" Rumsfeld cried for increased military "assistance" to the south Korean puppet clique, asserting that "U.S. assistance to south Korea is vital to the security in Northeast Asia" and "it would be unwise" to withdraw the U.S. forces from south Korea.

This is a concrete action program for putting into practice the U.S. wild aggressive design on Korea which President Ford revealed in his "State of the Union message" presented to the U.S. Congress.

They are scheming to perpetuate the U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea at a time when the unconditional termination of the U.S. policy of aggression on Korea and the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea have become an irresistible pressing demand of the times. This is a most virulent challenge to the world peace-loving people, to say nothing of the Korean people aspiring after the reunification of the country.

The U.S. is under obligation to implement the 43 nation-cosponsored resolution calling for the disbandment of the "U.N. Command" in south Korea and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops wearing the "U.N. forces" berets from it, which was adopted at the 30th United Nations General Assembly. It is absolutely intolerable for her to try to remain in south Korea indefinitely.

The ever more undisguised manoeuvres of the U.S. patently show how desperate they have become in their efforts to retain their grip on south Korea as their colony and military base and start a new war of aggression against the Korean people.

In reality, the U.S. is now feverishly stepping up the preparations to ignite a new war of aggression against the DPRK, while screwing up the tension in Korea to the highest ever pitch.

The U.S., openly talking about a "nine-day operation plan," a "seven-day war plan" and a "five-day war" theory, has moved their "main defence line" closer to the Military Demarcation Line under these sinister aggressive plans and are amassing their aggression forces in the areas along the MDL.

Moreover, the U.S. together with the south Korean puppet clique, are staging various war exercises resembling an actual war almost every day. They have gone the length of conducting a preliminary training of "B-52" strategic bombers in Guam Island for "sorties" to Korea and "terrain familiarization training" of U.S. air force stationed in Okinawa to be ready for a surprise attack on the area of the northern half of the DPRK. It is nobody's secret that the U.S. is committing all these grave criminal acts without hesitation to achieve their wild aggressive design on Korea.

All facts go to prove that the U.S. imperialists finding themselves in a blind alley internally and externally are making a desperate bid to seek a way out of it in the provocation of a new war of aggression in Korea.

But this reckless move will only bring them a heavier defeat. The U.S. imperialist aggressors had better look squarely at the reality today and stop running riot. They should bear in mind that the Korean people will never tolerate any aggressive acts of the enemy.

State of Union Message

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) January 23 carried an article lashing at the State of the Union Message delivered by Ford, the boss of the U.S. imperialists, to a joint session of the Congress and his budget message for fiscal 1977 which was published in its wake.

"Anachronistic Policy of 'Strength' is Fated to Meet Fiasco" is the headline of the commentator's article of Rodong Sinmun.

Ford's State of the Union Message and budget message graphically show into what quandary the U.S. imperialists have been thrown by their internal and external crisis and what desperate efforts they are making to get out of the crisis, it declares.

The U.S. imperialists, it continues, are trying to find a way out of the crisis into which the United States has been plunged in intensified policies of aggression, intervention and war against the world revolutionary forces externally and harsher plunder of the American people internally.

In the foreign policy part of the Union Message, Ford talked glibly that he pledges "policies which seek a secure, just, and peaceful world. "But he did not forget to add that the United States must take "a position of strength" and have "a strong defense posture" to this end. And he blared that he would strengthen the "alliances" between the United States and the NATO states and Japan.

This suggests that the U.S. foreign policy will remain directed against the world progressive people and, here, the U.S. imperialists will persistently try to achieve their aggressive purposes by counter-revolutionary "double-dealing tactics": "peace" hoax and policy of "strength."

In the Union Message and budget message, Ford declared that the "highest priorities" would be given to military spending in the budget for the new fiscal year with an appropriation of 101,100 million dollars, allegedly for "preparing against a state of emergency."

This shows that the U.S. imperialists, for all their cry for "peace," are in fact seeking the sinister aggressive design to dominate the world with "strength" under this cover and they will constantly resort to military threat and intervention, aggression and war manoeuvres against the world revolutionary forces in the future.

The article continues:

Moreover, Ford blared that the United States would strengthen "intelligence services" abroad in the future. This, needless to say, means that it will become more persistent in its subversive activities and sabotage and intervention policy against other peoples, particularly the progressive peoples.

The Asian, African and Latin American regions are the major objects of such counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics of the U.S. imperialists, particularly their policy of "strength." Ford made this clear when he disclosed in the Union Message his intention to intensify intervention manoeuvres in Angola.

Now the U.S. imperialists are committing aggression and intervention against the building of a new life, the building of a new society and the just liberation struggle of the people everywhere on the three continents and resorting to crafty splitting and estrangement machinations against the third world peoples and the peoples of the non-aligned countries in particular in a frenzied effort to destroy these revolutionary forces.

Being kicked out of ever broader regions of Asia, the U.S. imperialists are directing their Asian aggression against Northeast Asia, particularly against Korea, under the cloak of the "new Asia strategy" and are now running about like a headless chicken in the preparations to start a new war against the Korean people, hoping to keep hold on south Korea indefinitely.

Pointing out that Ford and other chieftains of the U.S. imperialists are openly stepping up the war preparations against the Korean people, declaring that they would keep south Korea under the occupation of the U.S. troops, the article continues:

However hard Ford may try to conceal the aggressive colour of U.S. imperialism with the "peace" cover, it is of no avail.

Ford hung out a showy advertisement before the American people without any security. This is nothing but a claptrap tactics to win the "favour" of the people with the "Bicentennial of America" and presidential elections ahead this year and stay in office for a longer period, the article remarks.

The article says:

The "policy of strength" is an anachronistic, outdated policy.

The acute political and economic crisis of the United States hitherto unknown is a direct consequence of the aggression and war it has committed everywhere in the world for a long period, clinging to the "policy of strength."

It is a mistake, if the U.S. imperialists think that they can force their will upon the world people on the "position of strength." The world people who advocate independence will never tolerate the arbitrariness of the U.S. imperialists who ride high and mighty, over-conceited about their "strength," but will fight more staunchly against their aggression, intervention and war manoeuvres.

Noting that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism remains unchanged, though it is going downhill to decay and ruin, the article stresses:

The situation obtaining today demands that the world progressive people further heighten their vigilance against the undisguised aggression and intervention, splitting and estrangement manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and, in close unity, intensify the struggle for frustrating them. (KCNA)

US Military Acts Become Serious Over Korean Pen.

From the beginning of this year, policy-makers in Washington, Tokyo and Seoul openly express their common aggressive intention to beef up the "U.S.-south Korea-Japan military alliance" aimed at an attack on the northern part of the DPRK. What actually exists in Korea is the threat from the south, not that from the north.

President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, had this to say:

"The aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists are being intensified and their plots to provoke another war are becoming more undisguised. Under the wing of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarists are again stepping up their aggressive manoeuvres against Korea. The puppet clique of south Korea, the stooges of both U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, are running about recklessly in an endeavour to execute the war policies of their masters. In our country the danger of war is augmenting with every passing day."

New Year Plea for War

President Ford in his State of Union Message to the Congress on Jan. 19 called for the strengthening of the alliance with Japan and the NATO states. In his budget message, Ford said that the U.S. defense budget would increase by 9 percent to 101,100 million dollars from 92,800 million dollars for fiscal 1976 (beginning from Oct.1).

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld in his defense report to the Congress, on Jan. 28 laid special emphasis on the necessity for the U.S. to hold command of the sea in Asia and the Pacific, urging Japan to increase her war potential. Rumsfeld added that the U.S. would keep an army division stationed in south Korea, because the presence of U.S. troops in south Korea will guarantee the security of Japan.

On the following day George Brown, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, in his military report at the Congress, stated there was the need for close security ties between the U.S. and Japan. The U.S. and Japan, he said, would continue to work closely together for the accomplishment of "mutual security objectives." He also stressed the need for the maintenance of U.S. military bases in Japan to support a "forward strategy" in East Asia.

In step with Washington, Japanese Prime Minister Miki in his policy speech to the Diet on Jan. 23 said that for "stability" of the Asia-Pacific areas, efforts would be made to strengthen relations with the U.S. and south Korea.

Foreign Minister Miyazawa also declared at the Diet that "stabilization of the Korean Peninsula" was extremely important for Japan, saying that it was indispensable for Japan to have close cooperative relations with the U.S.

These policy statements are in line with the new "Pacific dotrine" worked out by Ford, with "the U.S.-Japan military cooperation" as axis.

The puppet Pak Jung Hi in a New Year press conference, Jan. 15, claimed that "top priority should be given to national security," and argued that "arms race is inevitable to be prepared against the north."

U.S. brasshats repeat plans for attack on the north like "nine-day operation," "seven-day war" and "five-day war."

At a recent news conference, James Hollingsworth, commander of the "south Korea-U.S. first army corps" blared again a "nine-day operation" would be launched to "win the war quickly" against the north.

On Jan. 23, Stilwell, commander of the "U.S. eighth army in south Korea" blustered in an interview with a "U.P.I." correspondent that the U.S. troops, in concert with the south Korean puppet army, would destroy north Korean forces on the Military Demarcation Line.

During last January, American generals flew into south Korea one after another, to examine the war preparations on the spot and abet the puppet clique.

Arriving there on Jan. 18, U.S. Army Secretary Hoffmann inspected U.S. military bases and south Korean army units. And closed-door meetings were held between him and his south Korean counterparts.

Thereafter, the army secretary visited Japan and inspected U.S. military bases, and also had secret talks with officials of the Japan "Self-Defense Forces."

In the wake of Hoffmann, Wilson, commander of the US air force in the Pacific, went to south Korea. Inspecting there the "south Korean air force flying corps," he pointed out that the air force strength should be reinforced.

Increased Military Buildup In S. Korea

According to the "Pacific doctrine," Washington is making efforts to reinforce and modernize the south Korean puppet army.

After the U.S. debacle in Indochina, former U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger declared south Korea its "stronghold" and "forward defense area" in Asia, saying that the U.S. will not rule out the use of tactical nuclear weapons when a war breaks out in Korea.

The White House is increasing military "aid" to the south Korean puppets to speed up the "modernization" of the puppet army.

The United States had given to south Korea that "aid" amounting to 1,001,600,000 dollars as of the end of last May in accordance with the "five-year plan for the modernization of the south Korean army" which started in 1971 and supplied the puppets with a large amount of military equipment.

Last year, Washington transferred to Seoul modern high-efficiency naval craft, and brought into south Korea "F-5-A", "F-5-B" and "F-5-E" jet-fighters to transfer them to the puppet clique.

In the end of last year, the U.S. Defense Department informed the U.S. Congress of its plan to supply to south Korea a total of 60 "F-5-E" and "F-5-F" jets and a squadron of "F-4-E" Phantom fighter-bombers.

According to the defense report for fiscal 1977 made by Defense Secretary Rumsfeld, the White House plans to increase their military "aid" to the south Korean puppets in the new fiscal year. During the period, it intends to provide 202,700,000 dollars of military "aid" for Seoul.

Included in the military equipment to be supplied to Seoul in the same period are thousands of "TOW" anti-tank guided missiles and hundreds of ship-to-ship and ship-to-ground guided missiles.

"TOW" missiles were already shipped into south Korea from last September.

The U.S. is also equipping crafts of the south Korean navy with "Harpoon" guided missiles. Hundreds of nuclear warheads are stored by the U.S. forces near the 38th Parallel and nuclear mines deployed there. In the first 23 days of this year, 32 cases of provocations against the DPRK side in the joint security area were committed.

Japan's Active Role

What merits attention is that keeping pace with the U.S. stepped-up preparations for a war against the DPRK, the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea joint operational system" is being further strengthened, with Okinawa as a link.

Washington and Tokyo decided last January to knock into shape the "U.S.-Japan committee for defense cooperation" as a "joint command" from January. This indicates that the "U.S.-Japan joint operation system" to involve the "Self-Defense Forces" into a war in Korea is being perfected.

Director of the Japanese Defense Agency Sakata said on Dec. 2 at the foreign press club in Tokyo that "peace would be preserved" in Korea during the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea, confirming that "it is the duty of Japan to offer its bases to the U.S. and the U.S. would be allowed to use the bases of Japan in case a war breaks out in Korea".

Japan now becomes a huge operation and supply base to expedite the U.S. war policy.

Okinawa has been converted into an "offensive base directed against the Korean Peninsula."

In particular, the U.S. forces are recently conducting "terrain familiarization training" of U.S. pilots over the Korean Peninsula under the simulated conditions of a surprise attack on the area of the northern half of the DPRK.

There are some 60 U.S. military bases in Okinawa, where two-thirds of the U.S. forces stationed in Japan are deployed. After Indochina the United States has amassed in Okinawa the "elite units" of its ground, naval and air forces from other Asian regions. The U.S. forces in Okinawa stage such madcap military exercises as nuclear bomb-dropping exercise, landing operation exercise, tank-attacking exercise and mountain warfare exercise simulating a Korean war.

The U.S. Marines account for more than half of the U.S. forces in Okinawa. Each time when the U.S. starts a war of aggression the Marines go into action before others. The commander of the third division of the U.S. Marine Corps declared that the focal point in Asia where troops might be dispatched in future was the Korean Peninsula, saying that his troops "will promptly go into action" the moment an order is given.

The U.S. forces in Okinawa are directing the spearhead of attack to the Korean Peninsula and hastening the completion of preparedness to go into combat action any time.

The U.S. aircraft undergoing the "training to familiarize the terrain" of the Korean Peninsula take off at the Kadena Base in Okinawa. Stationed in the Kadena Base, the biggest U.S. air force base in the Far East, is the 18th tactical combat flying corps known as a "nuclear assault force." Taking the Korean Peninsula as its sphere of operation, it has been sending every day reconnaissance planes to the peninsula.

Some of its fighter-bombers are dispatched to Taegu, and some of its tactical reconnaissance planes to Osan of south Korea.

The 18th tactical combat flying corps stage nuclear bomb-dropping exercises in Okinawa. The U.S. forces resumed the nuclear bomb-dropping exercises in the Iejima shooting range in Okinawa last year despite the strong opposition of the Okinawaites, and are staging this exercise regularly. The U.S. aircraft fly to south Korea from Okinawa to conduct this nuclear bomb-dropping exercise.

Last year "B-52" strategic bombers in Guam flew into Okinawa twice on the pretext of taking "shelter from typhoon."

This indicates that the U.S. is recklessly moving to start a nuclear war in Korea.

The frantic U.S. war preparations can be seen also in the ever more frequent joint landing exercises of the U.S. Marines in Okinawa and the south Korean puppet troops. The third division of the U.S. Marine Corps staged a month-long large-scale landing exercise called "Golden Dragon Operation" jointly with the south Korean marine corps in March every year from 1970. This exercise was conducted twice last year, in June and July.

The "south Korea-U.S. joint exercise" staged last July was participated in by the units under the Okinawa-based third Marine division, U.S. and south Korean ground forces, U.S. air force and the south Korean marine corps.

The U.S. has a plan to stage a large-scale war exercise called "cold-endurance exercise in Korea" by moving the U.S. Marines to south Korea from Okinawa in February this year and are now busy in preparing it.

"Mountain warfare" and "anti-guerrilla warfare" training has long been under way in Okinawa.

With the U.S. preparations for a new war, the movements of U.S. forces is rapidly becoming animated in Okinawa. A sharply increasing number of large transport planes and ships are loading or unloading troops and war materials in Kadena, Naha and other major airfields and ports in Okinawa.

Military planes and warships are going in and out in an unbroken chain, military vehicles are running at a breakneck speed and madcap military exercises are being staged in the air, on the ground and at sea almost every day."This reminds the inhabitants of the days of the Vietnam War."

The U.S. imperialists, describing Okinawa as the "most suitable base" for coping with the "emergency situation" in the Asian and West Pacific regions, have turned the Okinawa base into an "advance base," an operation base for maintaining ground, naval and air force units and a logistic base for the U.S. forces and puppet troops and a centre of vast communication networks.

These grave war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are extremely exacerbating the tension and increasing the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula.

They must stop war preparations against the DPRK, and the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea should get out of south Korea in accordance with the U.N. resolution and accept Pyongyang's proposal on concluding a peace agreement.

Also, the U.S. must withdraw from the whole of Asia, including Japan.

Former U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger, left, held a war confab with his south Korean counterpart in Seoul on Aug. 27 last year, in an attempt to push ahead with war preparations against the DPRK.

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